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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Gifts  
& souvenirs  
charlotte  
behind Main Post Office, Jerusalem

Column One  
By  
David Courtney

## Tax Reform May 'Full' Solution Follow N.E.P.

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

THE word has come from 10 Downing Street: Britain, denied the secret formulae of the U.S., has found her own way to the atom bomb; and will test the missile in the central deserts of Australia. There is no good reason now why the Americans should not be willing to forget the sad cases of Pusch and Pontecorvo and to agree upon an exchange of information. The atom bomb will roll off the assembly line faster and more infamous than ever, to the glory of that poor wretch, the human being; and his collective groping after happiness, which today we call ideology, America, Britain, Soviet Russia — all have learned the secret of their own and each other's destruction. If they have not learned how to make the deserts of central Australia bloom, they have at least learned how to make all the world into a desert.

AT the Paris session of the General Assembly there were plans and counter-plans for the control and ultimate prohibition of the atomic weapon, which may have deceived some of us into the illusion that the great powers of East and West were frightened of the monstrous weapon that had come into their hands. The Soviet proposals, which later conceded the Western argument that control measures should be actually functioning before making a start with abolition, were sourly taken; and about between the two sides was water-thin. The problem was sent to the Disarmament Commission, which is better than nothing; and a report — Mr. Vyshinsky hopes to make it a draft convention — is expected in June. It is a fact that the atom bomb, of course, as it should; for the West cannot be expected to listen attentively to recommendations that would dissolve its atomic preponderance and leave the Russians with their land army, preponderance.

NO one really expects either Russia's preponderance or America's to be affected in the slightest by the deliberations of the Disarmament Commission. The prospect remains — more atom bombs, including Britain's and bigger land armies, including China's, no doubt. The consequence may not be war. It may only be hunger, disaffection, political crisis — in Europe at any rate; and a weight of anxiety upon our hearts; for no one can say convincingly that there will be no war and that the atom bomb will never be used. That fear will be with us after year. It is a fact that is felt, not much thought about. Very few persons nowadays have the time or the daring to stop and think. That is why the delegations at U.N. were able to talk their foolish heads off about atom bombs and disarmament, spending for one benefit the customary drive of the propagandist, the deliverer, the valiant soldier, without our bothering to protest or even trying to make sense of it.

BRITAIN, therefore, will make her own atom bomb and be proud of them. The President of the U.S., therefore, exactly a week after the General Assembly's decision to despatch the Soviet's proposals for the control and abolition of atomic weapons to the Disarmament Commission, told Congress that he would need another \$5,000,000,000 for the "fantastic new weapons" he had earlier hinted at in San Francisco. This should bring America's total investment in atomic weapons to somewhere about \$12,000,000,000. One cannot help wondering what the return on the investment will be. Peace? It need not be war, but it cannot be peace; and if the nations continue as they are going, slipping farther and farther behind the outcome of their own devilish ingenuity, will be the atom bomb itself, not governments, that will decide the return on America's colossal investment; and on Russia's and on Britain's.

TEL AVIV, February 20. — The Histadrut's Trade Union Department resolved here today to negotiate with the Manufacturers' Association to reduce the interval between changes in cost-of-living allowances. According to the present arrangement, the allowance is revised once every three months if the index rises more than three points. The index for January rose by six points. The Department also decided to discuss with the Manufacturers' Association the possibility of a cost-of-living allowance based on the index.

Dr. Peretz Naphthali, Minister without Portfolio, told the Knesset yesterday that the Government should consider income tax reforms in the light of changes in values arising from the Government's New Economic Programme. He added, however, that the reforms should not provide exemptions to cover the entire increase in nominal wages. He pointed out that on the expenditure side of the budget, the Treasury would have to pay the full increases and this must be reflected in the revenue side. Dr. Naphthali was the principal Government speaker in the second day of the debate on the economic programme. The debate will be concluded this morning.

Mr. Yosef Sapir (General Zionists) announced last night that his party would introduce a motion of non-confidence this morning. A Herut spokesman disclosed privately that his party would also vote against the Government. Mapam and the Communists had introduced non-confidence motions on Monday. It was not clear last night whether all four parties would vote on a joint motion as the Leftists, who throughout the debate claimed that the new measures were a concession to the Right, were patently embarrassed by the General Zionist action. Even if all four parties banded together, however, there is no chance that the Government will be ousted.

**Wid. Gap**  
The Government's plan was further criticized yesterday by spokesmen of the Left and the Right. The keynote of the General Zionist criticism was "too little and too late." Mr. Eliahu Eliazar said he had advocated multiple exchange rates in 1948, but he was now against them because the gap between the two rates had widened too far. Mr. Eliazar and Mr. Sapir said the multiple rates would not attract new capital. More drastic reforms were needed now, they said, advocating devaluation.

Dr. Naphthali, answering these critics, said that the real

## Mrs. Roosevelt Ends Tour

Completing her intensive four-day trip here, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is leaving by air early this morning for Pakistan and India.

She told a press conference in Jerusalem last night that Israel could play an "important role" in a Mediterranean pact "if the tensions and disputes in the area could be ended."

Recalling her trip through the Arab countries, Mrs. Roosevelt said that the refugees there have "apparently been needed by professional leaders and some Communist elements."

She said the children in the camps and other groups had "been trained to shoot, 'We want to go home.' But it made no impression on me since it was obvious that with different training they would change their minds."

During her visit here, Mrs. Roosevelt met and talked with a number of Jewish leaders, including Ben-Gurion, who said that the early American pioneers here had had a similar faith in themselves and in the future of their country.

"And not only in this case, but in all other cases," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "One's reaction to seeing this land and its people is that the problems are somehow being solved."

In the day, Mrs. Roosevelt had toured Haifa and the Western Emek. She saw the Ofra Nursery at Neve Shanan, the Kaiser-Frazer assembly plant and the Shaar Aliza Reception Camp. A special reception in her honor was given at Nahalal, where she visited the WIZO girls' farm school. She was received by Mrs. Rosa Glusman, Chairman of the WIZO Executive, and presented with a Yemenite scarf.

In the evening, Mrs. Roosevelt was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gurion at the King David Hotel. Mr. Ben Gurion spoke of her as one of the most distinguished women of our times — a friend of all oppressed peoples and devoted friend of all good causes. In reply, Mrs. Roosevelt quoted what Mr. Ben Gurion told her about the amalgamation into one nation of persons of all races who came here, and said that if this could be done, certainly all nations can learn to live together.

She had found the various experiments in bridging the gap of years, the remarkable health work and care for children here very exciting, but most exciting of all had been the spirit she had found among the leaders of Jewish development to an idea and an ideal, which she said, must have occurred in the early days of the U.S.

**C-54-L AGREEMENT**  
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## 'Full' Solution On Korea Peace Talks Reached

By M.E. Army Planning Board for Cyprus

PANMUNJOM, Tuesday (UP). — The U.N. and Communist truce delegations reached a "full" solution on the fifth and final item of the Korean armistice agenda. It was announced today.

Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, chief U.N. delegate, accepted the modified Communist proposal of February 15 calling for a high-level peace conference of governments concerned within 90 days of a truce. The conference is to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops and the "peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

The chief Communist negotiator, General Nam Il, explained the meaning of the word "etcetera" to Admiral Joy's satisfaction at today's meeting of the full delegations. He said, "It neither binds the political conference to discuss certain political questions nor does it exclude certain political questions from the discussions."

Thus, in effect, the military armistice delegates left it up to the diplomats to limit the scope of the conference, at which the Communists are expected to push for discussions on Formosa, the Japanese peace treaty and other Asiatic trouble items.

Staff officers met soon after the plenary session adjourned to resume discussions on the five barriers still to be hurdled before an armistice is signed:

1. Airfield building and reconstruction during the truce period.  
2. Voluntary repatriation of prisoners of war.  
3. The Communist nomination of Russia to a neutral truce commission.  
4. The number of "troops of support" to be used for the maintenance of troops and equipment by the Communists after the armistice.  
5. The number of troops to be rotated.

Only the first three are considered negotiable.

Peking Radio today called on the U.N. in the interest of a full Korean cease-fire, to accept the rejection of Russia. Observers here thought this might mean the Communists were preparing to make Russian participation in the commission an issue in the talks.

Meantime, the Communists have intensified their anti-aircraft defence. Superiority in air power, they claimed they were ineffective.

## IL-130M. ORDINARY BUDGET DUE

Despite higher costs, the total sum of the Ordinary Budget which will be submitted to the Knesset at the end of this month will be between IL-130m. and IL-140m., but a supplementary budget will probably be introduced later to cover increased expenditures, financial sources disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday.

It is also expected that the Development Budget, which also will be introduced later, will take the higher price level into account, the sources stated.

## MYERSON TO U.S.

Minister of Labour Golda Myerson is scheduled to leave for the U.S. next Sunday, it was reported yesterday in Jerusalem. Mrs. Myerson will remain in the U.S. for about two weeks and will participate in the Bond Drive meetings.

## Small Change Stocks To Be Released

Considerable quantities of small coins from the large stocks on hand at the Finance Ministry are to be put into circulation to relieve the shortage caused by panic hoarding. Ministry sources disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. The shortage of coins, which had been reported in Haifa and Tel Aviv on Tuesday, had Jerusalem yesterday, with many shops issuing L-O-U receipts instead of change. Bus drivers, for whom the situation had been made more difficult by the Ministry's discontinuation of 10-penny tickets as a rule refused to accept banknotes, claiming that they had insufficient small change. The shortage also reached Beerseba yesterday.

## 1,000 Inspectors To Take Inventory

One thousand Ministry of Commerce inspectors will take inventory of stocks in factories, wholesalers and importers' warehouses today, it was learned in Jerusalem. The Government had asked them earlier to freeze stocks.

## Big-3 Talks Clear Way For German Peace Pact

By M.E. Army Planning Board for Cyprus

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — The French National Assembly today endorsed the principle of a European Army and German rearmament by 327 votes to 287.

Gaullists and Communists formed the bulk of the opposition vote.

The issue provoked the most serious parliamentary crisis on foreign affairs since the war. At one point during the bitter week-long debate, it seemed the Socialists would back the opposition and the Government would fall on the eve of the NATO Lisbon conference.

## No Munich Likely At Israel's Cost

By Jean Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — Although some fearful souls are regarding Western policy as likely to lead towards a Middle East Munich at Israel's expense, Israel observers here discount such a possibility. The major problem of the Middle East sections of the Foreign Office and the State Department is how to turn the Arab Collective Security Pact, now aimed at Israel, into a Western defensive alliance aimed at the Soviet Union.

A successful solution is viewed as the only feasible method of settling the Arab-Israeli dispute and setting up a Middle East Command. Talks with Egypt along these lines had progressed far enough last week for Britain to allow the Jordan Minister to Egypt, Auni Abdul Hady, to affirm his support for the Arab Pact and put the British-subsidized Arab Legion at the disposal of the Arab alliance.

Some American public opinion makers, notably Mr. Henry Luce's publications, have been campaigning for Israeli concessions on the refugee question and demanding — although not in so many words — that the Administration eliminate Israel from the Foreign Aid Bill as the price of regaining Arab friendship.

Israeli assert, however, that U.S. and British policy makers are counting on using Israel's strength in the defence of the Middle East and are not considering any moves that would weaken Israel. They rejected many opportunities at the U.N. General Assembly of appealing the Arabs at Israel's expense.

They are telling the Arabs: we will guarantee your frontiers against external aggression and you will guarantee our frontiers against internal revolution in return for your joining our armed forces to the Middle East command and giving up your hopes of using them against Israel.

Until this policy is implemented, it is understood that no allocations will be made from the U.S. and British aid to the Middle East which Congress appropriated for this year, for use at the President's discretion.

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The decision depends partly on the Egyptian Government. Hitherto, Premier Ali Maher has made no move to open negotiations beyond sending Amr Pasha to London. He is, however, believed to be preparing a list of proposals based on a treaty between the Western powers and Arab states in addition to a regional defence pact between the latter.

Other points include: fixing a time limit for British evacuation of the Canal Zone, a timetable for training Egyptian forces to replace the British and a definition of what British technical aid would be necessary to maintain the bases in peacetime.

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## Bonn Arms Output Not Settled

By M.E. Army Planning Board for Cyprus

BONN, Tuesday (AP). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, back from his London meeting with the three Foreign Ministers, said tonight that "the way is now clear" for the conclusion of an Allied-German peace contract.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and Adenauer issued a communique at the conclusion of their meetings in London saying they were sure final agreement on the West German contribution to Western Defence could be reached by the end of the week. They said the question of where and how Germany's financial contribution would be spent would be decided at a conference to be held "at once" in Bonn, between Germany and Western representatives.

## Social-Democrats Oppose Agreement

BONN, Tuesday (AP). — A spokesman for the powerful Socialist opposition tonight condemned Chancellor Adenauer's agreement with the three Western Foreign Ministers in London as "insufficient to meet our demands."

The Socialists have bitterly fought Adenauer's rearmament plans. They have proclaimed their opposition to rearmament unless Germany was granted "full sovereignty and equality."

Friz Heine, a member of the Social Democratic Central Committee, asserted that the Foreign Ministers' communique indicated that Adenauer "again was too soft."

"Furthermore," he added, "we have learnt from recent experience with such communiques to be distrustful not only about what such communiques say but even more about what they fail to say."

The communiques claim that the London meetings had cleared away the obstacles to Germany's entry into the European Defence Community, which was also challenged by Heine. He said the close fight in the French parliament over approval of the European army, and the many conditions attached to the French, proved that there were many hurdles to clear.

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**THE** twice-postponed meeting of the Atlantic Council is due to begin in Lisbon today, and the political seismograph of 1952 has already registered reverberations throughout the world. For weeks there has been political activity in New York and London, and the Bonn in preparation for this meeting, which is the continuation of a similar conference held in Rome three months ago.

There are numerous intricate issues on the agenda of the Lisbon meeting, but they all might be reduced to a common denominator: firstly, how to bring the number of active allied divisions in Western Europe (there are about twenty now, an increase of 14 over last year) to the minimum strength of 40; and secondly, how to increase defence expenditure in 1952/3 without causing a major economic crisis. It is an undisputed fact that there is one and only one country in the world (and this goes both for the West and the East) able to carry out a major rearmament programme while continuing, and even extending, production for civilian purposes, and this is the United States. Everywhere else, both in Western and Eastern Europe, rearmament palpably affects economic stability and the standard of life. The main difference is that in the West the people are freely informed about strained economies, limited resources and perilous balances of payment and trade; while in the East people are not told. On a short range view this reticence is perhaps wise, if the peace of mind of the average citizen is the cause of this "ignorance-is-bless" solicitude. But the West is more realistic, therefore more callous of the feelings of its adult population.

However this may be, with Greek and Turkish representatives present for the first time, the Atlantic Council will also consider organisational changes in NATO. There have been proposals that an economic Director General should be given powers of discretion similar to those of General Eisenhower, but it is more than doubtful whether this suggestion will prove acceptable, since it would create several new problems while solving but one. On the other hand, it may be expected that a permanent body of special ambassadors from the respective countries will be set up, who will be able to deal with the many issues arising between one session of the Council and the next and tackle emergency problems as they arise.

Negotiations for the establishment of a Middle East Command, or some alternative proposal, will most probably not be discussed in Lisbon, but the matter will probably be given top priority immediately afterwards. Until then, this part of the world will watch with growing interest the proceedings of the Lisbon meeting.

**THE** Canadian command has banned short trousers as part of the army's summer uniform because of danger from sunburn. **LONG OR SHORT?** The decision was not a hasty one, for the clothing of soldiers has been very scientifically studied since the passing of the old glamour days when it had much in common with musical comedy costumes. Hence a layman can only accept the wisdom that excludes martial knees from summer breeches and bird song at evening. Looking back, however, upon famous exploits of history it is to be doubted, for instance, whether David would have picked off Goliath quite as smoothly if he had been impeded by a pair of trousers, long, summer drill, slingers for the use of. Coming to the present age, it is clear that yet another army has withdrawn from that branch of competitive fraternisation where the tilted Scotsman enjoys clear initial advantage.

For civilians, and particularly in a climate like Israel's, the wearing of shorts is one of those few economies which it is a pleasure to practise, and a visiting Canadian delegation might see that we have hardly any job or profession where the bare knee does not, so to speak, make the grade. The ordinary man finds in wearing shorts a masculine dash and assertiveness, although he would be wise, on the whole, not to challenge comparison with those frightening girls on the land—who would certainly dismiss official fears about stung and sunburned knees as pettiest government.

## A SILENT LONDON PAID HOMAGE TO A BELOVED MONARCH Solemn Pageantry at King's Funeral

By CYRIL DUNN

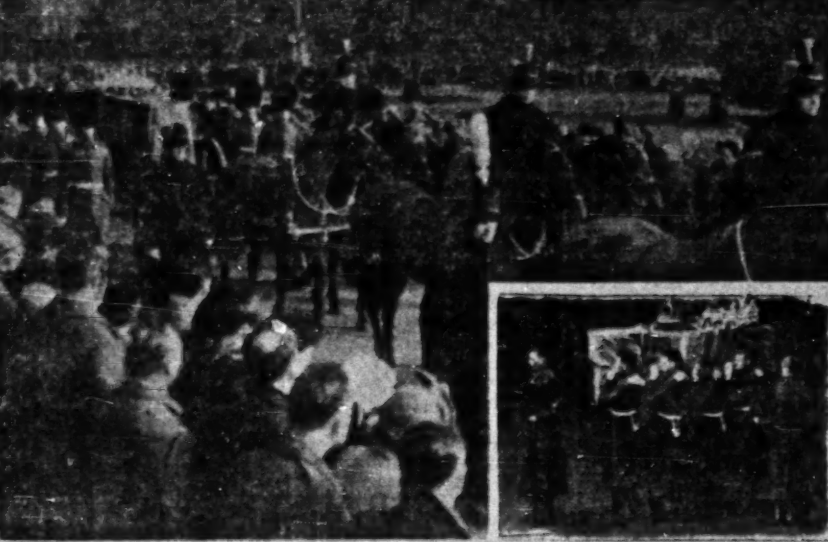
LONDON, Feb. 15 (OFNS)

**THE** people of London got up in the early dark this morning and went by moonlight to the centre of the city, to watch the mortal remains of George VI being carried in state from his capital in dark streams of thousands, swollen by great companies of the late King's subjects who had come in from all over the British Isles and from overseas, they flowed up to the flanks of the processional route. They stood there for hours, two dense walls of humanity from Parliament Square, through the precincts of St. James's, through the dawn mist in Hyde Park, through the workaday streets of North London to the gates of Paddington Station.

I watched the city gather and arrange itself for this climax to a long homage to the dead King from the steps of the Guards Memorial on the edge of Horse Guards Parade. The funeral procession was so vast that as it began to form up at 8 o'clock, the head of it was already established well past the Guards Memorial, round down The Mall on the route towards Paddington, Columns of sailors, soldiers and airmen marched and counter-marched along the route across the Parade, marshalled by Guards Officers carrying gold-tipped staves and mounted on beautiful, restless horses.

**Uncanny Quiet**  
 Ten minutes before a bearer party of the Brigade of Guards was due to take the Royal Coffin out of Westminster Hall, where the King had been lying in state, Horse Guards Parade, now thronged, became noticeably quieter, and for no obvious reason.

Guards officers moved to their stations along the columns and held up their gold-tipped staves. From both directions came a diminuendo of long-drawn orders. The clock in the cupola made its simple ding-dong twice. And over all that vast concourse there was an absolute silence. A single slam of gunfire sounded in the distance, the first of 66 minute guns to be fired as the dead Sovereign moved through the city, one for each year of his age. A roll from the black-draped drums of the Irish Guards, a scrape of Army boots as the Foot Guards began the formal one-pause-two of the slow march, and the great solemn ceremony had begun. A Naval officer shouted "Rest!" on your arms, "reversed" and the men of the Impeccable inverted their rifles and dropped their heads forward in that indistinguishably moving obsequies laid down in the Drill Manual. Although the procession moved past in slow time, it would be wrong to say that



The funeral cortege of King George VI. The coffin rests on a gun carriage drawn by the King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery. At right, Grenadier Guardsmen from the bearer party at Paddington Station. On the coffin case by the Imperial Crown.

It gave a clear sequence of separately vivid impressions. As soon as it began to move a kind of solemn anonymity absorbed all its parts. Reigning Kings, Presidents, Heads of State and great soldiers became scarcely distinguishable from the sad-faced young warriors in their bunched greatcoats and woollen gloves, and the King's own bereaved Household in their top-hats. It was not, of course, the kind of funeral procession which, at the burial of a local notable, is customarily described as being a complete cross-section of the community. It was a column of Royalty, statesmen and armed men. But the rest of society was there, every sort and condition of the British people, standing in dense ranks along the route, as much a part of the occasion as the most distinguished person in his correct place of precedence in the procession.

### Solemn Music

Through the dark archway of the Guard House came the band of the Royal Artillery, playing a most solemn music, surging out of great silver tubas, and behind it high clear layers of trumpet sounds. After them came the band of the Royal Marines, in white helmets, their uniforms edged with scarlet and gold, and after them the solid beat-beat-beat of the massed ranks of Marines. And as the Artillery music faded past us, from Whitehall came the first thin skirl of pipes.

The leaders of the British Armed Services went by a vague mass of uniformed men, which, for me at all events and no doubt by chance, the sturdy figure of Lord Ironside stood out, a vigorous soldier of 72; beside him, Lord Alanbrooke

and Montgomery of Alamein, looking relatively slight. The heart and climax of the procession was heralded, as it always is, by the leading division of the Sovereign's Escort, the aloof and gleaming ranks of the Household Cavalry. The horses tossed their heads, seeming to resent the slowness of their advance. The column now moved into absolute grandeur. First came the band of the Scots Guards, playing the incomparable sadness of Chopin's Funeral March; and after them the massed pipers, the Scots in their tartans, and Irish in their dramatic green cloaks. The Earl Marshal of England, walking alone and behind him a Duke and two Earls, leaders of those ancient forces whose duty it is to guard the body of the Sovereign—the Yeomen of the Guard, the Gentlemen at Arms and the Royal Company of Archers from Scotland. And among the high officers of state, some in magnificent uniform, others in normal civilian dress, walked the late King's valet and his assistant.

### Moving Climax

Then came the climax so irresistibly moving that nothing could distract one's mind from the emotion of the moment. There was a solid phalanx of men, sailors from H.M.S. Excellent, holding tightly up under their arms the white cords that drew the gun-carriage on which the Royal Coffin rested. The slow rhythm of their feet made a curiously muffled, soothing sound. Above their heads, above the heads of the royal equestrians and the brilliantly uniformed bodyguards, the Coffin with its Standard, the Imperial Crown and that single wreath of white

flowers came floating smoothly through the packed Parade. The silence became profound. One could hear seabirds crying over the Thames. The Queen, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Princess Royal went by in a closed carriage. That familiar, unfailing radiance was dimmed over by black veiling; people seemed anxious to leave this darkness undisturbed, to glance quickly at a young, pale profile, and then away. The four Royal Dukes followed on foot, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Windsor in naval uniform, the Duke of Gloucester in Army uniform, and the Duke of Kent, looking younger than his 16 years in a top-hat and formal black.

### Odd Associations

Since this has been a historic event, one would like to record impressions of all the Kings, rulers and warriors who now followed behind the gun-carriage. But the impression they made was too general. One was vividly aware of the odd associations in the column of rulers and governors, and moved by the thought that the death of George VI could bring powers so diverse and opposed as, for example, ex-King Peter, Prince Paul and President Ribar of Yugoslavia into the same close company, or could draw powerful Egyptians into sympathy with the British. But in fact one did not study faces, or even consider all the thoughts in so many foreign word-forms that must have been passing behind the level sadness of those faces. The young Prince Albert of the Belgians, upon whom this kindly duty had been thrust by a brother who was unwilling to come, caught the eye, and so did the square-shouldered Russian soldier, and plain Mr. Lall, who was here from the Secretariat of the United Nations. And our old friend King Haakon of Norway faced himself in one's memory, instead of walking with the other Kings, he rode in a carriage with the Queen of the Netherlands. But for the rest, the column moved by, leaving a notion of bright feather plumes, an occasional fierce, dark face, the curls of two Africans who walked bare-headed. And at the end came the homely, familiar policemen and firemen, and a column of middle-aged citizens under the berets of Civil Defence.

### Stushewsky Programme

The museum concert last Tuesday was wholly dedicated to the past decade's work of the gifted and sincere composer, Isidor Stushewsky. The most striking revelation was a component's shift from his intransigent Dux for Violin and Cello of 1940, in which the Oriental and Celtic manner were mixed (the "old-fashioned" sound of a bit old-fashioned), to a charmingly sedulous and descriptive, though somewhat overdone, "special" concert some weeks ago. Stushewsky's stature as a composer, however, has gained remarkably, particularly as he has been able to do so with the help of his wife, Julia Stushewsky. The "Israeli Landscapes" (1950) for piano sounded less convincing. The programme ended with the lively Cello Suite of Henckes Tunes, which Stushewsky himself played. David Greenberg and Masha Loring (piano) also participated.

### Trombone Solo

At the third subscription youth concert of the I.P.O., Arthur Githen conducted a concert with more confidence and a calmer superiority than at any of his previous ones. The programme was a mixture of old and new, with a special emphasis on the music of the 19th century. The concert was a success, and the audience was very large.

### FRANGO

Min. of Education and Culture. Language Dept. **ULPAN FOR MEMBERS OF THE FREE PROFESSIONS AND THE ARTS** **TEL AVIV ULPAN** The new Hebrew course at the Hebrew Ulpán for new immigrants with secondary and/or higher education will be opened in Tel Aviv on March 2, 1952. Registration at Jewish Agency Offices: 49 Rehov Aliza, Block 11, Room 2, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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## W.H.O. REPORT ON HEALTH SERVICES Mission Praises Israel's Doctors

The Medical Teaching Mission which recently spent a month here, was a joint project of W.H.O. and the Health Service Commission, a private voluntary organization which is engaged in humanitarian service on a world basis. In addition to a public health unit under the direction of Dr. Karl Evans, Norway's Director-General of Public Health, it included 11 other specialists in pediatrics, surgery, radiology, anatomy, physiology, preventive medicine and surgery.

**ISRAEL**, the mission found, is a country which falls into no easy classification and neither the word "developed" nor "undeveloped" can be used. It is a young State whose growth has been "forced" by mass immigration and there are several features which distinguish it sharply from the so-called "undeveloped" countries.

The Chairman of the Mission Dr. Leo M. Davidson, says that what Israel needs first of all is materials, and after that specialists and teachers. But even by American standards, he adds, the country has a sufficient number of doctors. They are, however, almost entirely older men and there is no younger group coming along, which would be able to take their places during the next five to fifteen years.

The standard of medicine is also far ahead of that in "undeveloped" areas. Mission members in their diaries noted the ability of Israel's medical men, as these extracts show:

"Particularly valuable discussion on treatment of acute and compound injuries of head and feet. Very the original work, being done on these subjects."

"Tells me how well you do for a few weeks. Many problems in Israel are solved in a few days."

### Readers' Letters

#### POPULAR HOUSING

To the Editor of THE POST  
 Sir, — A majority of the investors in the Popular Housing Scheme are in desperate straits, and are relying on the Ministry of Labour's promise to complete 12,000 units this year. More detailed announcements by the Ministry would do a great deal to restore public confidence, and a fortnightly bulletin reporting the progress of the scheme would help keep thousands of house-hunters a little more cheerful.

Yours, etc.

Jerusalem, February 18.

#### STAFF STRIKE

To the Editor of THE POST  
 Sir, — Kindly permit me to correct an error which appeared in your column concerning the strike of University personnel called today in protest against the University authorities' unilateral breaking off of negotiations on salaries. This strike was not called by laboratory assistants, as stated, but by the Assistants' Organization, whose members are junior academic staff at the University (instructors, scientific assistants and senior scholars).

Yours, etc.

Jerusalem, February 19

#### MESSIAH FOR YITZHAK KATZ

A reception will be held today at the WIZO Clubroom, 91 Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv, by the Committee for Keren Hayesod Affairs at the Chamber of Commerce Tel Aviv-Jaffa, on the occasion of the return of Mr. Yitzhak Katz from France and the Benelux countries, where he served in the post of Commercial Attaché.

"Very interesting discussion, indeed, on every method of preventing the patient for surgery, assistance during operation and post-operative regime."

Against this evidence of skill has to be set the vast number of people needing medical care on the protection afforded by public health measures.

Many immigrants come from countries where health standards are low. With these facts in mind, the task of keeping a grasp on the health situation seems almost overwhelming, particularly when it is realized that the population was for three years growing, through immigration alone, at the rate of some 20,000 citizens a month. Of that 3-year flow of immigrants, 11.5 per cent were 4 years old, or less—the largest percentage of any age group.

The extent of the problem is even more clearly seen when it is realized, for instance, that out of one group of 300,000 examined, no fewer than 27,000 cases of trachoma were found. Malaria, tropical ulcer, TB, bilharzias were the rule rather than the exception among the 60,000 Yemenite immigrants.

#### Brilliant Improvisation

Israel, therefore, must not be judged on the standards of countries whose ability to cope with their health problems has increased more rapidly than the problems themselves, but as a country in a constant state of emergency, one health hazard breeding another and continually challenging the power of the State to overcome it.

It must, in short, be judged on what it has done with what it possesses. This has been, according to Dr. Karl Evans, leader of the Mission's Public Health Unit, "an outstanding achievement."

A feature of health services in Israel has been brilliant improvisation notably during the Mandatory period, during which the Jewish population of Palestine built up a strong network of non-governmental voluntary organizations and institutions. These were to a great extent self-supporting

and by 1948 had had excellent results.

To the difficulties confronting the administration must be added the grave shortage of materials, ranging from X-ray film to desperately-needed piping for water supply to immigrant camps.

Shortage of material goods has wide repercussions in radiology, for instance, a member of the mission notes, relatively few physicians are being trained and young men are deterred from taking up the specialty because of the impossibility of importing the equipment they need and the cost of the equipment could they get it.

On the other hand, from the point of view of income, full-time institutional positions offer very little attraction. The country's present group of radiologists are largely past middle-age and the entrance of new younger trained men is now very uncertain. Members of the Mission noted a similar situation in other fields.

The paediatrician, for instance, is not the least important of Israel's shortages. Well-trained paediatricians are scarce, says another member of the Mission. Paediatric nurses are scarce. There is a dearth of social workers and teachers.

The infant mortality rate, which was 32 per 1,000 live births in 1948, had risen to 63 by 1950. That this figure was reduced to 58 per 1,000 live births during the first 6 months of last year is due to no improvement of material conditions but to the desperate hard work of such medical services as the country possesses. One Mission member, reporting on a number of visits to hospitals, comments that "doctors are working exceedingly hard, mostly up to ten hours a day, and have no possibility of experimental work."

#### THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

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 2) For advanced: 8:10 a.m. (5 times weekly) 6:30 - 9 p.m. (3 times weekly)  
**ENGLISH:** 1) For advanced: 11 a.m. - 12 noon (twice weekly); 6 - 7 p.m. (3 times weekly)  
**SPECIAL COURSES FOR STUDENTS OF the classes 6, 7, 8 of ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:** 3-4 p.m. (twice or 3 times weekly)  
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